

THE MILL RIVER DISASTER.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1874.

The Question of Secretary Richardson's Resignation—The Confidence of the President in Mr. Richardson—The Committee on Ways and Means—The Secretary's Desire to Resign—General H. F. Bristow's Coming Mass.

General H. F. Bristow, who, it is understood, is the President's choice for the position of Secretary of the Treasury, arrived here this evening, and respectfully declines to be interviewed. The frequent mention of his name in connection with the office of Secretary of the Treasury, it can be stated, is not of rumor, but the President's own declaration that when Mr. Richardson resigned Mr. Bristow was his choice for that important position. Mr. Richardson alone will determine how long his connection with the Treasury Department shall continue, but it is understood he has signed his intention of resigning in a short time. It can also be stated that the resignation of Mr. Richardson will be entirely free from anything like duress. When Assistant Secretary he several times asked the President to accept his resignation, but at the personal solicitation of the President he consented to remain in office. When it was evident that Senator Wilson would be the nominee of the republican party for the Vice Presidency—a nomination which was regarded as equivalent to election—Mr. Boutwell, then Secretary of the Treasury, turned his attention to securing Senator Wilson's seat, and when it was certain Mr. Boutwell would be Mr. Wilson's successor it was well known that Mr. Richardson would be Mr. Boutwell's successor as Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Richardson had while abroad made arrangements for a partnership in the banking house of Monroe & Co., in Paris, and was anxious to relieve himself of the cares of office life for a position that would be more congenial to his taste and more profitable in a pecuniary point of view. The coveted honor of being Secretary of the Treasury for business prestige induced him to remain in office longer than he intended, and he would have retired last fall had it not been for the panic. The financial troubles involved unforeseen cares which he did not feel willing to put upon another, and he consented to remain in office until this spring, when the emergency was bridged over. The Sanborn contract scandal was unexpectedly developed, and the same reason which prevented him from retiring last fall was renewed with more force at the beginning of this year.

Several members of the Committee on Ways and Means called upon the President to explain to him why he would not resign. Mr. Richardson remained in office, and when the President regarded their statement respectfully, he said he had not lost confidence in him, and would never make a change that had the appearance of force or intimidation. It was well known that Mr. Richardson was anxious to leave office, but he (the President) had asked him to remain in office, and if then there was aught of censure, he should consider it as reflecting upon his judgment and not upon the Secretary, and would not even intimate that a change was desirable. Since then, the resignation of censure has been threatened, but was reconsidered, and so stands in the Committee of Ways and Means. In regard to Mr. Bristow, he has been the President's choice for the position, and when Mr. Williams was nominated for the Chief Justiceship Mr. Bristow's name was sent in for consideration. How then turns up for Secretary of the Treasury? Mr. Richardson chooses to resign. General Bristow is undecided whether to accept the office. He is a lawyer, with good practical experience, and has been a year. He fully appreciates the sacrifice he would have to make, while he doubts his ability for the duties of the position. He is a man of good administrative office, though an excellent judge of men, and his friends say he would be a successful Secretary of the Treasury, as all the eminent Secretaries have been. It is good judgment that it is most needed in the administration of the Treasury Department. So the matter stands at present. Mr. Richardson passes, "Who will succeed Mr. Richardson?"

The Annual Examination at West Point—The Visitors.

The following is a complete list of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point for 1874:—General C. R. P. Rogers, United States Army; Commodore Thomas J. Morgan, Peru, Neb.; Hon. C. P. Temple, Knoxville, Tenn.; Hon. Francis Wayland, Yale College, Conn.; General S. Hamilton, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Hon. A. B. Kenney, St. Paul, Minn.; Hon. J. D. Cameron, Harrisburg, Pa.; Hon. George H. Dennis, United States Senator; Hon. T. M. D. Young, House of Representatives; Hon. George F. Hoar, House of Representatives. The Secretary of War will leave here to-morrow afternoon for New York, where he will meet Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. Belknap will proceed to West Point.

Wealth, Resources and Population of Colorado—Qualifications for Admission to the Union.

Mr. Chaffee's report accompanying the bill for the admission of Colorado as a State in the Union contains the following statements:—

Colorado has 644 miles of complete railway within her borders, six roads centering in the city of Denver.

Immigration, which always follows railroads, has been greater during the last three years than there has in the settlement of any Territory except California.

The product of 1873 is estimated at \$20,174,000, divided as follows:—Gold and silver, \$5,000,000; wheat, \$1,500,000; stock, \$1,500,000; corn, \$1,500,000; hay, \$1,500,000; cattle, \$1,500,000; sheep, \$1,500,000; horses, \$1,500,000; fruit, \$1,500,000; other, \$1,500,000.

There are 1,017 miles of telegraph, valued at \$202,400.

There are 1,000,000 acres of land susceptible of cultivation, and 1,000,000 acres of land susceptible of irrigation, which the State would adopt. There are about 1,000,000 acres of improved land returned by assessors; valuation, \$20,000,000.

One hundred and sixty-seven post offices, 9 of the postmasters being salaried at over \$1,000, 2 as high as \$1,500, 1 as low as \$500, and 1 as low as \$200. The aggregate business of the Denver Post Office was about \$500,000 last year.

The vote of 1873 was 20,544 and the registered voters were over 200,000.

Immigration estimated by the Board of Immigration to average 4,000 per month.

Population about 100,000, with over 200,000 when admitted under this bill.

No Territory, when admitted, has presented such an array of statistics supporting the doctrine of population and development as does Colorado now.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The closing session of the Hicksite and the opening session of the Orthodox Quakers took place yesterday morning. At the meeting in Rutherford place Charles A. May presided, if the term may be used. Memorials eulogistic of Kate Haviland and David H. Barnes, who were opposed by Arden Seaman, who thought that too frequent meetings of the Society would be detrimental. Elias Hicks was quoted as advocating the same views. David H. Barnes stated that he had often quoted Elias Hicks, and on one occasion he emphatically denied the imputation of ignoring the Scriptures; and, on the contrary, always quoted from the Scriptures in support of his views. Arden May agreed with Arden Seaman, and thought that the Scriptural views were very good, but that too frequent meetings of the Society would be detrimental. The meeting was adjourned until the next morning.

Victory of the Jury to the Ruins of the Dam.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 29, 1874.

The Coroner's jury, the contractors, the owners of the broken reservoir and several experts viewed the ruins of the dam to-day and made a thorough study of its construction. The inquest will be resumed to-morrow morning.

Body of Another Victim Found.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 29, 1874.

A special despatch to the Springfield Republican from Middletown, Conn., reports the discovery in the Connecticut River at that place this evening of the body of a child, about four years old, which is doubtless one of the five still missing bodies of the 140 victims of the Mill River disaster.

Aid for the Mill River Sufferers.

NEW YORK, May 29, 1874.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

Please acknowledge the receipt for the Mill River relief fund:—

H. J. Baker & Bro. \$50
J. L. J. \$20

Total to the present time \$13,365

Yours truly,
C. H. & F. D. BLAKE, 79 and 81 West Street.

Help for the Helpless.

The following donations have been sent to the Herald:—

Wagner, Schneider & Co., No. 185, and 187 Canal Street, for sufferers by the Louisiana relief fund \$500

For the "Massachusetts people" \$50

Reported by Messrs. Baldwin & Hills.

Amount previously reported \$975

Received from Hershey & Co. \$50

Total \$1,025

Report of the Relief Committee of Springfield, Mass.—Estimate of the Money Loss by the Flood—The List of Sufferers Rapidly Diminishing.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 29, 1874.

The cash contributions received by the Relief Committee of Springfield, Mass., amount to \$10,275. Besides this amount considerable sums have been sent to the local relief committees or distributed by the donors, and other subscriptions reported, but not yet received, lead the Springfield Republican to estimate the cash contributions during the fortnight since the disaster at about \$60,000. This is exclusive of food and clothing, of which the contributions have been very generous.

The Republic's dual estimate for the money loss by the flood is \$1,000,000, this amount, including the manufacturing establishments, dwellings, stores, buildings, and other property, and household effects, but not covering the damage to the lands and bridges, which amounts to \$200,000.

The local relief committees report that their list of sufferers is rapidly diminishing, and the supply of donations is abundant. The Springfield Republican reports that the list of sufferers is rapidly diminishing, and the supply of donations is abundant.

AID FOR THE LOUISIANA SUFFERERS.

BOSTON, May 29, 1874.

Hon. Henry C. Crowell, who has been superintending the distribution of the Louisiana Relief Fund, in behalf of the Boston subscribers, returned from New Orleans to-day.

Mr. Crowell says the stores of destination have not been in the least exaggerated, and that the sufferers will need all the money that can be raised for them. The system of distribution he speaks of in high terms of praise.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30—A. M.

Probabilities.

For the New England States partly cloudy weather, with light easterly or southerly winds will prevail, without a decided change of temperature, and slowly falling barometer.

THE WEATHER IN THIS CITY YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's pharmacy, Herald Building.

1873. 1874.

5 A. M. 72 — 53.00 P. M. 88 84

6 A. M. 70 6 P. M. 75 73

7 A. M. 70 7 P. M. 75 73

8 A. M. 70 8 P. M. 75 73

9 A. M. 70 9 P. M. 75 73

10 A. M. 70 10 P. M. 75 73

11 A. M. 70 11 P. M. 75 73

12 M. 70 12 P. M. 75 73

Average temperature yesterday 69.9

Average temperature for corresponding day last year 75.4

SHIPPING NEWS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.

Steamer. Sails. Destination. Office.

Oswego. May 30. Liverpool. 19 Broadway.

Spain. May 30. Liverpool. 19 Broadway.

State of Virginia. May 30. Liverpool. 19 Broadway.

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